ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

A magneto-optical disc 1, for example, that is storage media in which information is stored, is rotated by a spindle motor 2. Reflected light from the magneto-optical disc 1 is detected by an optical head 3 and a detected signal is supplied to a servo circuit 4, which then makes servo operations. Further, upon reproducing operation, information is read out from the detected signal detected from the magneto-optical disc 1. Of the thus read out information, a reproduced RF (radio frequency) signal is processed in a decoding fashion such as modulation by a decoder 6 and written in a buffer memory area of a nonvolatile memory 8 composed of a suitable memory such as an MRAM (magnetic random-access memory). Furthermore, written data is transferred to a codec (coder and decoder) decoder 10 under control of a memory controller 9, in which transferred data is expanded and processed in a reproduced signal processing fashion, thereby resulting in an output digital signal being formed. The thus formed output digital signal is transferred to a D/A (digital-to-analog) converter and thereby reproduced. Thus, the information reproducing apparatus can resume reproducing information more quickly without increasing power consumption.